DON'T DELAY

too long to take advantage of this DISSOLUTION sale. The Suit and Overcoat you have made up your mind to buy is here now - may not be tomorrow-better come in TODAY. You know you get the PICK of this season's productions at a BONA-FIDE reduction of :

ONE-THIRD OFF

of regular prices, and everything in the store is included—positively nothing reserved. Every garment-every article of wearing apparel for Men. Boys and Children to go—and to go at once—at a uniform discount of 33½ per cent. It's the greatest offering you ever heard of—new goods—finest qualities-latest styles-at these reductions-and all fully guaranteed by us-Suits-Overcoats-Hats-Shoes-Furnishings-everything.

Robinson, Chery & Co.,

12th and F Streets N. W.

The Rink. New York Ave.

That \$6.00 Bed Free

with every each purchase to the amount of \$25 is the magnet that is draw ng thrifty housekeepers to our see nd great Profit-S aring Sale. Remember, the pur chase can be made in any department.

Lansburgh's Furniture Rink,

New York Avenue, between 13th and 14th Sts.

Two stern facts

\$7.50 Bays from us an elegant Topcoat - just suitable for this weather. Its equal clsewhere cos's you \$10.

\$10 Will purchase a Topcoa!— equaling in quality and style those you are asked \$12.50 for. These are simple facts. Try us.

New York Clothing Kouse,

311 SEVENTH STREET,

We're ready for comparisons 1

any time you're ready to make them. We want qualities and prices consi ered together - and then there won't be any doubt in your minds that you can buy better House-furnishings cheaper here than anywhere

else in town. We say Carpets made, laid and LINED free. From others it's only

"Your credit is good."

House & Herrmann. Liberal Furnishers.

Cor. 7th and I Sts. N.W. gerrenerren auskerrenerren

HESS' BULL DOG SHOE Latest Style Russia Calf, lace, Scotch edge, \$4.00 hand welt-No. 640....

N. Hess' Sons, 931 Pa. Avc.

A Million a Minute means much when applied to 250 thought, but move when Pure Silk Suspenders are quoted at

ADLER'S, 7th St. and N. W.

per cent less than any house in America! That's how we are selling Fine D Clothing-that's

what crowds our store. H. Friedlander & Bro. Cor 9th and E Sts.

THE ANALYSIS of Dr. W. M. Mew, formerly analytical chemist of the Smithsonian Institution, and more recently with other scientific branches of the Government, proves the National Capi-tal Brewing Company's Golden Eagle and Munchner Beer to be what it is claimed to be, THE BEST.

NATIONAL CAPITAL BREWING CO Cor. D and 14th Sts. S. E. Tel. 222

TRY OUR COCKTAILS. Bordeaux Wine Co., 1847 Fourteen N. W.

MORTON C. STOUT & CO.,

1201 F St. N. W. lade-to-order Suits, latest effects in Cheviots and Homespuns, of usual \$15 to \$5 grade, \$10 and \$15.



ELECTION NIGHT NEWS Will be displayed by stereopticon in front of THE TIMES Building tonight. Returns will be

furnished by The United Associated Presses, The New England Press Associ-

ation. The Southern Associated Press, The Western Union Bulletin

service. By Long Distance Telephone from the big cities, And THE TIMES' splendid special

telegraphic service. Special artists will cartoon the

Boom for everybody Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street.

GREAT COFFEE

Two pounds of best Granulated ugar will be given with every purhase of one pound or more of 10 cent axis and Mocha Coffee form from In the Tea Department 5 pounds of est Granulated Sugar is to 5 given see to each purchaser of one pound for the Common teach of the Common teach of the Common teach purchaser of one pound for the Common teach purchaser of one pound

for the best Frank-iin Granulated Su-gar. Take our ad-vice and thy your winter's supply now.

Cts. The Se cakes of Star Scap. Borax Scap, and Rose Lenf to go at 3 cents each. The best Proctor & Gam-ble's Gleine, 4 1-2 cents. Bablitt's Scap 4 1-2 cents.

The large 3-string Carpet Broom, with very green straw and well finished hardles, 10 cents each

Cts. The large bright,
Meaty. Fresh Cali
fornia Evapearted
peaches, to go at 7
cents per pound.
The test large Cali
fornia Apricots at 10
cents.

Magnificent large Grain White Rice to go at 6 cents per pound. The All-wheat Flour, also Graham Flour, at 5 cents per pound.

4.000 pounds of De-licious Sweet New Oregon Prines to go at bull price, 5 cents per pound. New Citron at 15 sents. Pecied Cali-fornia peaches, 8 cents.

per package. The large 10-cent bottles of Ammonia and large bottles of Best Blung to go at half price, 5c. cts.

The best Cornstarch to be sold at five cents per package. The 10c packages of Coccanut at 4 cents.

Cts. The large 5c bags of Finest Table Ground Salt to go at 21-2c each 3 dozen Clothespins to go for 5c. 25c. Flower Sieves at 10c

The 25c boxes Tol-let Soap, slightly solled boxes, to go at 5c each. The 10c, size Clothes Lines at 5c, each. cts.

5c. each.
The large 40c. Jars
of Delicious Strawberry and Raspberry
Jam to go at 20c.
The 25c. Jars Jam
at 10c. the 2cc. Jars Jam at 10c.

The 10c. Large, Luscious Gum Drops will be sold at 5c per pound. The Stick Candy, all ffavors, at 8c. The French Mixed Candy, 7c.

The 20c. cans of Silver Ealmon to go at 15 cents. Sardines at 5c. Potted Ham and Tongue at 4 1.2c. per can.

The 25c. large quart bottles of Bar Harbor Catsup to be sold at 10c. each. New Dates go at 9c.

The Cake Depart-

The Cake Department has a delightful supply of the Vanilla Waters, Fruit Cakes, etc., at half price—12c per pound,

Honey Jumbles,
The large 10c. cakes
of Sweet Chocolate
as a special goes at
3c. per cake.

Johnstons, 729 7th St.

EASY TO LEAVE THE ARMY

Ways of Deserters Among Soldiers and Sailors.

GENERALLY WALK AWAY

The Boy in Blue Goes Off With Only the Clothes on His Back, But the Man-o'-Warsman Packs Up and Gets Out-Usually Nobody Wishes Them to Return.

Desertions from the United States army and navy are gradually decreasing in num-ber from year to year, but the percentages of deserters from both services are still

higher than the percentages for the jand and sea forces of any of the European coun-tries.

The statisticians of the War and Navy Deand satisficians of the war and xacy of partments, in their annual reports, often confess their mathrily to account for loss. The enlisted men in the United States army and navy, they say, are better housed, better fed, better Golbed and better treated than those of any other country in the world, and, in view of all these facts, they frankly own to their next flightness over the large own to their mystification over the large

regular annual tabulation of figures on de-services which they are obliged to compile, servious which they are obliged to complie, pile.

singularly enough, in comparing these figures with those published by the war offices of European countries on the same subject, these statisticians have invariably falled to devote any consideration to two essential points which they might advantage asily use in drawing such occuparisons.

First, the fact that the United States is not a military nation in times of peace, so that the foulness of the act of desertion which in some European countries is rewhich in some European countries is re-garded by the people in general as a worse garded by the people in general as a worse stiens than the commission of a serious civil crime, is not thoroughly understood or appreciated by the young men who callist in American services; and, second, the demency with which deserters are treated in this country as compared with the heavy penalties visited upon men who desert from the military services of lands across the sea.

NO ZEAL. NO ZEAL.

In neither army nor navy is there so much zeal displayed nowadays in the capture and punishment of deserters as was formerly the rule. The War bepartment has strongly hinted during recent years that it does not care a purifice for the apprehension of deserters, for the capture and punishment of men who had run away from the United States Army was, until a comparatively short time ago, burdensome and expensive in the extreme. This me and expensive in the extreme. This

some and expensive in the extreme. This work involved the maintenance of two large nalitary prisons for general military convicts, chiefly deserters, and it eventually became exceedingly costly.

Until five years age, any policeman. that five years ago, any policeman, special officer, or civilian who captured a deserter from the army got \$60 blocd money upon turning his man over to the military authorities. As a result of this system, there arose in the immediate vicinity of large military posts a class of men, known in the army vernacular as "hounds," clocked with the rights of special officers, who made a lumbuse of apprehending deserters for the sake of the

prebending deserters for the sake of the

S60 reward

These men very rarely failed to gather in their prey, even if they often succeeded in doing so only at the price of broken heads or worse injuries. Those that took up their stand near posts where desertions were unusually common, on account of the undesirability of the soldiering, made a lot of money in this business. They gained not only the hatred of the enlisted men, but of the officers as well, for upon every desertor brought in a general court mar-\$60 reward. deserter brought in a general court-mar-tial had to be held, and the men with the that had to be held, and the men with the shoulder straps, who are almost a unit in despising general cour; martial duty, found that they were compelled to be almost constantly arrayed in their full dress clothen as menters of the courts, and were longed down with work tesides, for the disposition of a deserter's case by a general cour; martial involves a tree replantage and position of a deserter's case by a general court contributed as the removement of clerical labor, the scribbing of realms of official paper by unfortunate judge ad vocates, jodier duty as counsel for the prisoner by the officer sufficiently out of juck to be so selected, and other and manifold bedevilgents "incident to the service."

Moreover, the military prisons at Fort Leavenworth and at Alcatraz Island, filled to overflowing with apprehended de-serters, imposed a great burden on the mil-tary budget, and required an amount of guarding which threatened in time to de-mand the services of the other. mand the services of the entire

THE BLOOD MONEY. hat the War Department reduced the blood that the war bepartment reduced the blood money for the capture of deserters to \$10. This reduction caused an immediate cor-responding reduction in the number of "bounds," and now there is none of them. Their occupation was taken from them. They soon discovered that after paying their own and their priseners' expenses, which they are new obliged to do out of the \$10 reward, there was no prefit in the game-indeed, during a short experimental period, they worked at a loss.

So they relocated a standard to be be.

So they reluctantly abandoned the busi-So they reluciabily abandoned the business, and resumed their former work of driving drays and street cars. It was not long after the establishment of the \$10 reward system that the War Department was enabled to put into effect its cherished scheme or abandoning Fort Leavenworth military prison, which was turned over to the civil authorities for use as a Federal prison. On account of the great decrease in the number of apprehended describers, the military prison at Alcatraz Island became a comparatively easy institution to imanage, and general courts martial rapidly decreased in number.

For the last ten years the Navy Depart For the last ten years the Navy Department has made hardly any effort to capture describers. The principle in the navy is that man who "lump ship" are not fit for the service, and therefore not worth looking for. It is a principle that in some cases is in

error, but such cases are exceptional. A reward of \$10 is paid by the commanding officer of a warship for the capture of a deserter, but this reward is seldom claimed in home ports. In ports on foreign stations, however, it is different.

In every port in the world, even in China and Japan, the special officers ashore know of the reward paid for deserters, and they are indefatigable in their efforts to lay hold of escaping bluejackets and marines. As in

for ten days before he is declared a deserter, so in the navy.

The sailor and the sea soldier must have ten days' leeway before the capital "D" is written after their names on the ship's muster rolls. It very often happens, however, when a man of war is short handed in a foreign part by reason of transfers and ever, when a man of war is short-handed in a foreign port, by reason of transfers and discharges, that the commanding officer will offer the reward of \$10 for the return of men who are merely overstaying their shore leave. By doing this the commanding officer has no intention of indicating that he regards the delinquent as particularly desirable men, but he requires blue jackets to work the ship and marines to stand guard.

THE DANGER. THE DANGER.

THE commanding officer hardly ever fails in such cases to get them. In deserting on a foreign station the man-of-warginan is thoughly aware of the danger of remaining in the port of the harbor in which his ship lies, and he starts out with the determination of immediately striking out up country, for his only safety from capture lies in the interior.

Almost invariably, however, he accumu ates a load of saki or mescal or some other barbarous compound of the country he happens to be in, and he doesn't get far before he is taken. To a gendarme at Barcelona, for instance, \$10 in American gold is a considerable sum, as it is also to the poorly paid chaps who police a majority of foreign ports, and for simply carrying a drunken suborman or sea soldier off to the gangway of a man-of-war in a shore boat it is money easily carried. That is so if the victim is drunk enough to be helpless. Otherwise it occasionally happens that the port's whole constabulary has to be brought into action to get a determined, fighting man action to get a determined, fighting man

A very large majority of the men who are now serving time for desertion at the army gartison prisons and at the naval prisons at Boston, and Mare Island, Cal., voluntarily surrendered themselves. Deserters get hungry, as do other persons, and also cold. When they are suffering from a combination of the two the color of the two theses. when they are suffering from a combination of the two ills, and are friendless and un-able to get work, they are exceedingly apt to draw comparisons in their minds be-tween their press weeful condition and the comparative gen fort and cheer even of military prisons, and thus gradually work

themselves up to the point of surrendering.

They are not taken by the hand and greeted enthusiastically when they do this. Deserters from the navy generally give themselves up on "guardos," or receiving ships. They are regarded with disgust by the officer of the deck, to whom they present themselves, as well as a by all enthete way, who selves, as well as by all enlisted men who serves, as well as by all enlisted men who happen to be around. It has happened that officers to whom deserters have an-nounced themselves on receiving ships have had them forcibly fired over the side by the master-at-arms, rather than en-gage in the lob of hunting up records and undergoing all the rest of the worry incident to the surrendergo of deserver. to the surrendering of deserters. This, of course, is strictly forbidden by the regulations, for both in the army and navy deserters, who come into camp or aboard ship are required to be intracliately confined and held for orders from Washington, But. it is very often differently arranged, and the higher authorities ignore little slips of

A LONG TRAMP Afew years agot to hungry marines, who had deserted an the Pacific coast and trainped half way across the continent, de-cided to give themselves up to the military authorities at Fort Keogh, Mon. Under the regulations they should have been re-ceived and confined until such time as orders could be received for turning them over to the may all authorities, for they were not received. Instead they were escurted to received. Instead they were excerted to the rate of the pass by a detail of the goard, and told to get out. They wasted no time in fellowing the advice.

Indisted men in both the array and navy detest describes who surrender themselves—

detest them for their cowardice and lack of gameness. Moreover, a deserter occasion

about to desert, or to bring them back to the ship after they have deserted. As a matter of ourtess, the police au-

thorities of foreign countries make every effort to apprehend deserters from ships spreading the flags of countries with which their own nation may be upon good terms. their own nation may be upon good terms, but assistance of this character is very rarely asked by American commanders whose sulps are full handed. Not long ago two marines descreted from an American ship stationed in the harbor of Honolulu-They deserted in order to enlist in the Hawaiian army, the privates and non-commissioned officers of which are exceedingly well paid, and have little to do-two features which have attracted to its ranks such numbers of the free-lances and silvers of feature that it is almost entirely diers of fortune that it is almost entirely

imposed of material of this sort. composed of material of this sort.

The two descring marines were admitted promptly to the ranks of the provisional government's army, and were assigned to daty as part of the guard of Mrs. Dominis, the extense who was the access who was the extense of the guard of the social socia the ex-queen, who was then a prisoner in the palace of the Kanakas. While performing this duty these two marines were seen often by officers of the American war ships, packing their rifles and "humpin" their posts around the paince grounds, and looking well fed and innocent. Moreover, the commander of the Hawaiian army is an ex-officer of the Americannavy, and he could carcely have been ignorant of the identity

Heavy Registration of Candidates for Workhouse. ROBERT RED MUST THIRST

Thirty Days Will Elapse Before He Can Taste Strong Drink-Cornellus Williams' Escape Balked by Policeman Flynn-Later He Was Turned Loose to Leave the City.

Election day opened with a heavy registration in police court this morning, and there was a score of candidates for the workhouse, the majority of them being suworkhouse, the majority of them being successful in reaching the place. The cotor
line was not drawn, neither was there an
abridgment of rights on account of sex.

A full vote was polled, and in this category was Robert Red—for he was the fullest
of the full last night.

Bob is habituallyfull. He isnever anything
else; in fact, he was surprised to find himself sober this morning, and it grieved him
very much. Policeman Brown arrested
Robert yesterday on compleint of his
mother.

moth er

"I don't gets drunk every day, jedge," said lob, with emphasis on the "every." "About every other day, then," sug-

gested his honor.
"Yes, yes, 'bout that often; but not more'n
that,'' honestly admitted the prisoner.
"Well, you will have to go thirsty for the

"Well, you will have to go thirsty for the next fifteen days."
"Cornelius Williams, you are charged with being a vagrant; a person of evil line and —" read the clerk, but by that time Cornelius was passing out of the court room. A moment longer and Cornelius would have breathed the air of freedom, but it was right here that Mike Flyan's usefulness exhibited itself.

AN ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

"Stop that man, Mike," shouled Kendig.

Mike placed his impressive embenpoint in
the doorway, and in spite of the fact that
the passageway is some five feet wide a
mouse count not have passed the corpurent

Michael.

Cornelius was marched back to the "pen."

He was traveling toward Quakerdom yes
terday afternoon, but not content to jour
ney on freight bumpers after the fashior
of the ordinary Wandering Wille, of whon of the ordinary Wandering Willie, of whom he is an ideal type, Cornelius sought to travel in a Pullman. For anadulterated nerve and an unlimited exhibit of gail Officer Owens thought Cornelius would be entitled to the whole bakery, and as a matter of truth a bakery would have made Cornelius feel happy just about that time. Cornelius carried his baggage with him; it was an old coat wrapped in a newspaper, and he clung to it as tennelossly as if it had been a broadcloth garment.

"Look at me, sir," demanded the judge. Cornelius eyes shot over in the direction of the door, but he was looking the court fall in the face all the time. Once when he

full in the face all the time. Once when he was watching a three-ringed circus, the clown in one of the circles did a funny trick, and Cornelius was attempting to see him and look at the monkey and the circles and the circles are consecutive.

have remained so ever since.
"Where were you going?" asked the

dge.
"Goin' out ob town," responded the pris oner
"Very commendable conduct on your
part," retoried Judge Kimball, "perhaps
Washington wants you to go. I will let
you of on condition that you continue your
journey. Philadelphia is a good place for

HER REGULAR VISIT.

Betty King made one of her periodical visits to police court this morning. Betty has been a tenant of Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, an estimable lady, who permitted her to live in a room in the basement of her mouse on condition that she build the fires, and do odd hole. Mrs. Davishad not previously enjoyed the

gameness. Moreover, a deserter occasionally gives his self up at an army post where the gamintance of Betty, and how she wishes the gramithouse happens to be free of prisonal transportations and the confinement igenerally forward on the berth deck), may be for the time. He thus makes goard duty for additional sentines, soldiers or marines, and thereby trings upon himself additional dislike and animosity.

Evenin foreign our site of the time is a see and whether the way quarters, so she sent out and bought some best term of the part of commanding officers to hold them, although it is known that they are about to desert, or to bring them back to the slap after they have deserted.

Mrs. Davis had not previously enjoyed the acquaintance of Betty, and how she wishes that a samintened on Without ever maving become aware of Betty's existence.

Let't had company has inglet in the person of John F. Jarboe, who "has knowed this lady for three years." Petty was giad to see and welcome him he row quarters, so she sent out and bought some been for letting it a royal host when she has a little money. The growler was rushed dramy times and the enighbors were horror stricken. What could it mean? They did not know of the United to Mrs. Davis' residence.

Finally Betty's libations became so numerous that she became happy and could not contain herself, so she yelled, cursed and sware, and the neighbors had to close their windows to shut out the profane at-mosphere which came from Betty's room in the basement.

In despair Mrs. Davis ron out and met Officer Romer, and he arrested Betty and her companion and locked them up.

"You don't know this woman as well as we do, madam. Betty is an old rounder here," sail the judge. Were you guilty. Betty?"

Betty and see In despair Mrs. Davis ran out and me Betty said she couldn't hear, and Bailife

Hoe elevated his voice and drew near unto her left ear and repeated the query, "I was so full of beer I don't know, Pay a fine of \$20 or go back to the orkhouse for sixty days. Jarboe gets \$10 or thirty days."

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Laura Burt and Fny Templeton each claim to have preceded Johnstone Bennet in the comployment of a valet instead of a naid it "A Postoffice Box." Bornum's show did not draw well it

it "A Postoffice Box."

Bornom's show did not draw well in Chicago.

A pass came into a local ticket box last week, which read, "Pass two, account on feeding agent's dog."

A malegal performance with election retorns on the side will be given at Kernan's Tuesday night.

Fanny Davenport announces a new play by an American author for next year. Fanny has slighted Washington of late.

Madame Modjeska will resume her tour after the holidays.

Lole Fuller has joined "Humanity" in Denver.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sandow in Manchester, England, the sixth of this menth.

It is said that terahardt has been photographed a thousand times.

The pope has caused a theater to be built in the gardens of the Vatican-Ignacio Martinetti, last seen here as Zon-Zon, is on tour in a new farce, "The Nancy Hamis. With turn are Anna Boyd, Carrie Radeliff and Frank Tannebill, ir.

Zon-Zon, is on tour in a new rarce, The Nancy Hanks. With him are Anna Boyo, Carrie Radeliff and Frank Tannehill, jr. A new juvenile opera company is being formed in New York city on the plan in the region "Pinafore company, to present a Chinese opera written especially for them.

Maurice Grau will direct the Metropolitan opera.

Mairice Grau will direct the Metropolitan opera.

A barastorming company is pirating "the trissner of Zenda in the West. Corinne is to have a new opera by the author of "The Merry World." "Indo'nhead Wilson" opens tomorrow. It will reach Washington before Christmas. Lew Dockstader was born in Harrford, Conn. His first engagement was in 1873. in "A Young Scamp.

Bovie's Immoss piav, "Christ," historic produced only in Italian, is in process of translation into French, that Sarah Bernhardt may play Mary Magdalen.
One of the penmises of the senson wis a new piav, "Flower Mayne." by Frankin Fyles and Eugene Preshrey, to be produced by Miner and Brooks. Charley Mackey was engaged for it, but the production was abandoned and he went to Sol Smith Russell. The play is now announced for January, as "Louisiana Long Ago."

ELECTION NIGHT NEWS

Will be displayed by stereopti-con in front of THE TIMES Build-ing tonight. Beturns will be furnished by The United Associated Presses, The New England Press Associ-

The Southern Associated Press, The Western Union Bulletin

The Western Union Bulletin service, By Long Distance Telephone from the big cities, And THE TIMES' splendid special telegraphic service. Special artists will cartoon the returns. Room for everybody—Pennsyl-vania avenue and Tenth street.

POLLS OF POLICE COURT FOR THE REST

According to the Notice Published Last Week

Drs. McCoy and Cowden Extend the \$3 Opportunity to All Applying Before January 1.

They Were Able to See Only a Small Proportion of Those Applying During the Last Days of October.

Dr. McCoy Makes the Extension Ample-It Covers Two

Full Months. According to the notice given in the daily papers hast week, Dr. McCoy has extended the \$3 rate for the remainder of the year. The \$3 rate was made with the purpose of giving all an opportunity to take advantage of it. The crowds of patients who througed the McCoy offices during the concluding days of the month entirely frastrated this purpose. The physicians were able to see

Only a Small Proportion

Only a Small Proportion Only a Small Proportion
of those who applied. If his McCoy and
Cowden had been twenty doctors instead
of two doctors they could not have began
to have cared for the people

Dr. McCoy felt that in extending the
rate from September through October be
had given abundant time to all, but the
evens of the last few days of the month
show him that he was mistaken. He,
therefore, as soon as this was realized,
sent out published notices,
Requesting Patients to Wait

Requesting Patients to Wait Requesting Patients to Wait until the coming week, and extending the rate, not for a week or for a spaint, but for the entire time clapsing between now and the 1st of January. He made the extension cover two months instead of one, so that there might be abundant time, so that there might be no repetition of the scenes of the last few days, and the hurrying and confusion incident to them.

Such unprecedented crowds as those that filled his parlors interfered both with his work and with the comfort of the patients. The extension of the rate for the remainder of the year will give all

A Deliberate Opportunity. There need be no burrying and no confusion. All who apply for treatment before lanuary I will be treated until cared at the rate of \$3 a month. This is positively and absolutely the last opportunity under the rate, and it is certainly a generous and ample one in time.



DEAF EIGHTEEN YEARS.

P. F. Milligan, 115 Fourth Street ne: "I feel just like going down on Pennsylvania avenue and telling ever one that my dealness is cared; that Bectors McCoy and Cowden have wrought the miracle of restoring my hearing. I can hear flow as well as anybody For eighteen years I had been deaf, so deafthat I could not hear people talk unless they spoke very loudly. I could scarcely hear a word at the table. My wife week speak to me and I would not bear her. I could not bear either a watch or clock tick, even if pressed against my.car. I am a member of St. doseph's congregation. Rev. Father, F. V. Schnatt is a loud speaker, and I had been able to get only parts of his discourse by getting very near to him. Now I hear every word he says.

"All my friends note and comment upon the wonderful change. They regard it a little short of a mirrale. Disclors McCoy Cowden cured me cultively. If there is anybody who does not be never it, let him come and see me in persent."

anybody who does me in person.

A DOCTOR TESTIFIES
BOTH AS A PATIENT—
AND AS A DOCTOR.
Doctor C. P. McEnheimer, 402 Sixth
street northwest, is a well-known practitioner of Virginia and a graduate of the
University of Maryland to 1853. In this
remarkable testimony he speaks of the
wonderful value to humanity of Dr. Mc
Coy's treatment from two siandpoints.
First, he speaks from his own experience.
He had been hard of hearing for ten-years;
he took the treatment himself and he is
now able to hear a watch tick and ordinary
conversation.

He Speaks as a Patient—
These are us words. I had been hard
of hearing for ten years. The functions of
one of my ears were entirely gone.
The disease of the membrane in my
case had extended from the throat to the
custachian tutes, causing deafness. Several freads of mine who were entirely
deaf had been entirely cured by boctor McCoy, and knowing of these remarkable resuits, I placed myself under his care. I
remained under his treatment for six
mouths. At less to my surprise I found I
could hear a watch teck had hear ordinary
conversation for years. The restoration of
my hearing was entirely due to Boctor.

He Speaks as a Doctor.

He speaks as a Doctor.

my hearing was entirely due to Doctor McCoy's treatment."

He Speaks as a Doctor.

Speaking from a physician's standpoint of thismarveloosuscatment for McEndleimer says. "One has but to undergo this treatment to appreciate it. It reaches every diseased spot of the membrane from the masal passages to the deepest part of the masal passages to the membrane until the scarcess in the earst allowed to enter and escape from the throat as may be required. The morbid condition of the tympanium is relieved and the ringing and cracking noises in the ears are all gone. It is truly a wonderful treatment."

CURING SERIOUS CATARRH.

J. D. Robinson, 1729 34th st., West Washington: "For twelve years I had been an invalid from Disease of the Stomach and Bowels, brougation by a Catarrhai condition. For twelve years I had been passing mucus and thoot, growing weaker and more miserable all the time. Physicians and remedies failed to allay my ciants and remedies failed to allay my distress. MY NERVOUS SYSTEM WAS ENTIRELY BROKEN DOWN, and I was indeed a sick man when I went to Dioctor McCoy. He has made a new man of me."

CURING ECZEMA.

John B. Harker, 1310 12th st. nw.:
"The Eczema from which I suffered for tearly three years extended until it covered my entire body except my feet and my hands. No medicine or no treatment seemed to have the least effect upon it.

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